

The Times.

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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS. AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN, REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.

THE SAFETY OF THE REPUBLIC.

In commenting on the fact that during the course of the present campaign much has been said and written about the dangers which threatened the perpetuity of our free institutions, the New York Journal of Commerce says, "It does not seem to occur to those who are most solicitous on this point that the most insidious foes of these institutions are the people who are continually complaining that they are in peril."

On the contrary, we think that while there has been unnecessary alarm during the campaign, the alarmists have in fact done a good work. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the danger to our institutions is reduced to the minimum when the people are on the alert. We believe in keeping a lookout man on the watch-tower always. We believe that the people ought to be stirred up upon occasion and rallied around the flag. We believe that it is a good thing to exploit the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and warn the people against new departures.

We recall that in a certain organization in this State a resolution was once introduced by a member to surrender the charter and disband. The resolution was discussed pro and con. Arguments were made on the one side that the organization should go out of existence, but this contention was vigorously combated by debaters on the other side. In point of fact the resolution was not seriously introduced. The patron of the resolution was himself one of the most earnest supporters of the organization, believed in it with all his heart and would have been the last man to agree to a surrender of the charter. But, he explained, the members had become somewhat indifferent and he thought that they needed a general shaking up, and he knew of no better way to stir them to the depths than to propose to disband. It was his way of displaying the danger signal and the result of his strategy was to rally the membership, and everybody went away from that meeting reassured and enthused.

We say that there is really no danger to our institutions so long as the people are alert, and the way to keep the people alert is to intimate that danger is lurking. There are men in this country today, as there have been such men from the beginning, who are not at heart in favor of a Republican Government, a government of the people. There are men who lean to monarchy, and it may startle some of our readers to know that we have heard a distinguished citizen of Richmond say within the past two weeks that he would rather see a monarchy here than a certain man elected President. In point of fact there is no immediate danger to our institutions. The cry of imperialism is a campaign cry, and we have offended some of our contemporaries by making that statement. But we have said in connection therewith that if the people become indifferent, that if the great body of Democrats in this country let the monarchists have their way, in time our institutions will fall and the republic will be no more. The safety of the republic lies with those who have its interests so deeply at heart that they will raise the alarm and cry aloud at the slightest sign of danger.

HAULING DOWN THE FLAG.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Northern Neck News, is so amiable and charitable as to confess that The Richmond Times occasionally contains in its editorial columns some very truthful statements, although our contemporary cannot always agree to the conclusions which The Times sometimes draws from the truths which it states. By way of elaborating this interesting confession, it says:

In a recent issue it contained an editorial on the Philippine question, in which, after avowing the Democracy and anti-imperialism, it said, and said truthfully, that the Republican policy was to "hold the Philippines and their islands and put down rebellion until a stable government be established," and The Times adds with

equal truth, "that means forever." The Times then goes on to point out that we promised the same thing to Cuba, and that we have not yet succeeded in doing it and says in conclusion that we never will; but that ultimately we will annex Cuba. We agree that we will always be fighting it, but we see no necessity for that. The only thing proper for us to do is to do the honest thing, and that is to leave the Philippines to settle their own affairs, first posting a notice to European nations, "hands off." The same action with regard to Cuba would be better than the hard officials like Neely, who bring discredit on Uncle Sam. Mr. Bryan has punctured a hole in the gas bag of imperialism when he said that it was better, more honest and more creditable and brave to haul down a flag raised in an unholy cause, than it was to spend blood, money and time in enforcing an iniquitous claim through false pride.

We suggest that if our contemporary will only adopt our plan of looking at all questions from a rational point of view it will agree with us as to the conclusions which we draw as well as to the truths which we state. Our friend talks about hauling down the flag in the Philippines, but if he will read carefully the platform of the Republican party and the platform of the Democratic party, if he will read Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance and Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, he will find that neither party and neither candidate proposes to haul down the American flag in the Philippines—at least within any definite period. True Mr. Bryan proposes to promise the Philippines their independence, but he proposes to keep the flag floating over the Philippine Islands until order shall have been restored and a stable government shall have been set up and established, and we say that in the light of our experience in Cuba that means that the flag will float over the Philippines indefinitely. There is but one way to quit the Philippines and that is to quit, but the promise to establish a stable government for the Philippines and protect them forever thereafter from foreign invasion carries with it, in our humble opinion, a perpetual occupation of those islands.

IRISH CONFEDERATES.

In his obituary notice of John C. Enright, who, by the way, was formerly a citizen of Richmond, the Danville Register mentions the fact that when the war between the States began in 1861, Mr. Enright enlisted in the Danville Blues and served with fidelity and efficiency in his command until 1864, when he was transferred to the military clothing bureau at Richmond. Mr. Enright was a native of Ireland, having been born in Limerick in 1827.

The mention of his faithful and efficient military service in the Confederate army is a reminder that there were many such Irishmen on our side in that war, and they were noted for their loyalty to the cause, for their courage and for their good fighting. These men had become identified with the Southern people and believed heart and soul in Southern rights. Lovers of liberty and haters of oppression by nature, they found congenial society in the South, and when the Federal Government trespassed upon our rights and invaded our territory, the Southern Irishmen were not slow to shoulder arms and cast their lot with their Southern brethren. They did not fight for a stipend as was the case with the foreign troops employed by the North; they fought for principle, for the love of the cause, and for the high appreciation that they had of the Southern principle. It is to wonder, under such circumstances, that they made faithful and efficient soldiers, and we would love to see a worthy monument erected at some central point in the South to the noble Irishmen who took part with us in our struggle.

IT IS AS WE TOLD YOU.

When Mr. McKinley notified the other Powers that he was going to withdraw our troops and our minister from Peking to Tien Tsin, and was going to open negotiations for peace and a settlement of all claims upon her, with China, The Times raised its voice in most earnest protest against the act. It pointed out that in the concert of Powers we were so potential as to be really dominant, because Great Britain would act with us in whatever position we might take, for the reason that their interests are identical with ours, and that there was every reason to believe that Japan would concur with us and Great Britain acting together. This trio would have been master of the situation, and could have imposed its will upon the world. Whereas, as we pointed out, if we withdrew from the concert, it was obvious that Russia, Germany, France, Austria and Italy would remain in concert, and our position and influence would be frittered away and we should have no voice whatever in the final settlement of China's affairs.

But at the time certain people were making a very great rumpus over "imperialism," Mr. McKinley did not know just how far he might be affecting public opinion with his clamor; he feared that he remained in the concert of Powers might add to Mr. Bryan's leverage on the imperialism tack, and, in Mr. McKinley's view, it was much more important that he should be re-elected President than that the interests of the United States in China should be safeguarded to them.

It is turning out just as we predicted it would. The Continental Powers of Europe have preserved their concert; they are carrying things in China with a high hand, and when a settlement is reached it is going to be a settlement that suits them, whether it suits us or does not.

In his connection we were very much impressed with a dispatch from the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, which we published yesterday, and which is of such interest and importance that we think it worth republishing here. After saying that Lord Salisbury's course in the Chinese affairs is especially described by critics as an aimless game of hunt the slipper, the correspondent continues:

"It has been played in a dark room, for the has been played in a dark room for the leader writers of the leading journals have not known what was going on, and the British policy in the Far East has remained an insoluble mystery. The only explanation which is offered by those behind the scenes is that Lord Salisbury has remained in the background because he could not count upon the support of any power, and would only have exposed himself. He has taken the initiative. He would have acted differently if the United States Government had been willing to co-operate with him; when the United States Government was respecting Washington's warning against entangling alliances, and that France, Germany and Russia would not tolerate British leadership, he determined to make a game of it, and in the background, while Russia,

Germany and France have presented proposals for the settlement of the problem, Lord Salisbury has contented himself with revising them in minor details and with promoting a general agreement among the Powers. He has avoided giving offense to France, Germany and Russia, has saved England from the humiliation of having proposals of her own rejected by envious and jealous Powers, and has kept British diplomacy in reserve as a conservative force to be applied at the right moment in the most effective way."

That tells the whole story. Had we remained in the concert of Powers and had we asserted that pre-eminence of influence which the whole world was ready to accord us, England and Japan would have been at our back, and our interests in China would have been preserved to us. But deserting the ship as we did, we abandoned our position and left England isolated, so that she could make no effective protest against what Continental Europe determined to do. All this is the result of childish talk about imperialism and Mr. McKinley's want of backbone.

It is not too late for the President to redeem himself yet. He sees "imperialism" is still-born. Let him now act the part of a President.

CURRENT TOPICS.

We had something to say yesterday about General Bradley T. Johnson's latest communication to the Richmond Dispatch. The Petersburg Index-appeal seems to be quite as puzzled as we are to know what General Johnson meant by saying that former Virginians had run away from this State to escape our society. The Index-appeal says:

"If these ex-Virginians do not like our society, and have gone away to escape it, why do they stay away? We do not believe, however, that General Johnson expresses the sentiments and feelings of these Virginians in what he says of them."

Again we say that an explanation from General Johnson is in order.

The New York Evening Post says:

"No further explanation is needed of the fall in foreign exchange, and the reluctant surrender of European bank gold for America, than today's statement of September's foreign trade. Briefly summed up, it shows that total merchandise exports from the United States last month were by far larger than in any corresponding month of our history, and that the month's excess of exports over imports was \$56,000,000, against an export excess of only \$29,000,000 in September, 1899, and an actual excess of imports as late as May. In the first five months of the current year, not only have exports increased by the enormous sum of \$12,000,000, but the surplus of exports over imports has run \$60,000,000 beyond last year. These are large figures; it is doubtful if any such large expansion has ever been witnessed in the history of trade."

For a long time past we have been piling up credits in Europe and the only reason that we have not drawn on Europe for immense amounts of gold is because we had no special use for the money. This country is getting richer all the time and unless there should be some unforeseen incident to disturb financial and trade conditions we shall continue to sell our goods abroad and pile up our credits, and whether we run the gold away from Europe or not is a matter of little consequence.

Senator Hanna spoke in Chicago several nights ago in the Twenty-ninth Ward—the stock-yards Democratic stronghold. He spoke in a tent and there were 6,000 men in it. At the following extract from an alleged stenographic report in the Philadelphia Times:

Once again the Senator tried to speak.

"Every dollar I ever had I—"

"Stole," shouted 1,000 men in the crowd.

"How about the seamen who threw out of jobs?"

"I defy anyone to prove that I pay my seamen any but the highest wages; they are all working, too."

"You cut down the pay of your longshoremen in Cleveland."

"That is a damn lie," cried Hanna.

"You are a scab," shouted the disturber.

"You're another," shouted the Senator.

"Why did Congress turn down the Boers?"

"Our's was the only government in the world to extend sympathy to the Boers, Congress went to the limit of its powers."

That was Hanna's answer.

"How about Webster Davis?" asked somebody.

"He got \$100,000 for what he did."

"Mark Hanna, that is a lie; I know Davis and he would not do that."

"It will be proved soon. He went to the Boers and represented himself as Secretary of State. Davis proved himself a traitor to his country as well as to his party."

"Hanna's statements were broken by shouts of 'how about the trusts?'"

It is such scenes as this that disgust decent men with politics. There have been scenes equally as disgraceful not a hundred miles away from the Virginia State Capitol, and it is why the towns get such an ascendancy in the politics of some sections. Quiet, orderly, self-respecting citizens cannot be prevailed upon to attend meetings which are dominated by foul-mouthed toughs.

ATEMATH.

President Patton, of Princeton, announces that the degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State, at the Commemoration Day exercises next Saturday.

There seems to be a great deal of brotherly love in the town of Wheeling, W. Va. There has been a split in the United Presbyterian Church over the contention of Rev. Mr. Little, as pastor, and the Little faction, at the invitation of the Hebrew congregation, will worship in the synagogue during the next sixty days.

B. D. Wilson, member of the Louisiana Legislature, who proposed a bill requiring the negroes to use separate street cars, is in New Orleans pressing before the City Council the separate car ordinance. The ordinance is meeting with a great deal of opposition in the Council between those who favor, and those who oppose the use of the Jim Crow cars on the streets.

Dr. James Carlyle, nephew of Thomas Carlyle, and one of the best known educators of Ontario, died in Toronto Monday.

A convention of all the cotton growers and business men of the South generally has been called by the Georgia Cotton Growers' Association, to meet in Macon, November 28th, to devise means for securing to the cotton producers a fair price for their crop."

The Philadelphia Record says: "Nearly all the liners now leaving the port of Philadelphia for Germany and Great Britain carry in their holds hundreds of barrels and hogheads of apple waste. Apple waste is the peels, cores and other refuse which are gathered from the manufacturers of apple butter and kindred compounds, and in England and Germany marmalade and wine are made of it. A very palatable apple wine is imported thither, and in certain colonies is much enjoyed. Excellent marmalades, very ex-

Tutt's Pills
Cure All
Liver Ills.

Secret of Beauty
is health. The secret of health
is the power to digest and assimilate
a proper quantity of food.

Do you know this?
Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute
cure for Sick Headache,
Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation
and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S LIVER PILLS

persive and very beautifully labelled and put up, come also into this port. Both are made of Philadelphia's own apple waste, but few people know that."

VIRGINIA LAW REGISTER. Vol. VI.
No. 6. October, 1900. J. P. Bell & Company, Lynchburg, Va. Edited by W. M. Lile.

This number opens with an article by Kirkwood Mitchell, of Richmond, entitled "Taxes and the Constitution," in which, as the author states, a fragment from "Theory and Practice of Taxation," by the late David A. Wells, has been applied to the conditions confronting us in Virginia. The author points out the inequality of taxation under the present Virginia system, having especial reference to the taxing of personal property in the form of notes, stocks, bonds, etc., and endeavors to show the absurdity, not to say injustice, of attempting to tax everything. In view of the approaching constitutional convention this article will be read with special interest.

Among the Virginia decisions reported in full in this number are: *Poland v. May*, which reviews the legislation in Virginia as to the subject of fences, and more especially the question as to whether the owner of cattle may actively turn them onto the premises of another, where such premises are enclosed, but not walled; *lawful statutory fence*. Held to be a valid fence.

Burdine vs. Burdine's exor., involving, among other questions, that of condoning misconduct of a servant by retaining him in one's service.

Leitch vs. Preston, laying down an exception to the established rule that where a portion of a tract of land subject to a vendor's lien has been sold, the land, as between the alienees, should be subjected in the inverse order of alienation. In *Leitch vs. Miller*, which will be of interest to the bar as the last opinion of the late lamented Judge Riley, adopted after his death by the court as his opinion.

Birmingham vs. C. & O. Ry. Co., construes section 290 of the Code of Virginia, and settles the mooted question of limitation of actions under it. And, *Watson & others vs. Blackstone, Judge & Another*, which declares unconstitutional section 5 of the Act of March 6, 1893, as amended March 7, 1899 (Acts 1893-1899, p. 124).

In addition, this number contains the usual "Editorial," "Notes of Cases," "Miscellany" and "Book Reviews."

CITY HALL COURTS.

Resolutions to Judge Reilly and Mr. Vaughan are presented.

The resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. A. Jeff Vaughan, one of Richmond's leading young attorneys, were presented in the Law and Equity Court yesterday, and were ordered to be spread upon the minutes of this tribunal. The speech in behalf of the Richmond bar was made by Mr. John B. Minor, Jr., who paid a nice tribute to the young attorney.

In the Circuit Court yesterday the resolutions adopted by the Richmond bar to the memory of the late Judge John W. Reilly, of the Supreme Court of Virginia, were presented by Mr. John B. Minor, Jr., and were ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Court by order of Judge Wellford.

Nannie Brown (colored), charged with housebreaking, was tried in the Hustings Court yesterday. She was sent to jail for 30 days.

The case of Silas Winston (colored), charged with petit larceny, was tried and the accused was acquitted in the Chambers Court yesterday. He was the husband of a wife, Martha Brantigan. The property left is valued at \$25.00.

Fannie L. Halliburton qualified as executor of the estate of J. H. Halliburton. The estate is valued at \$12,500.

In the Law and Equity Court yesterday H. S. Watkins was given judgment against W. R. Robbins for \$200.00, subject to a cross of \$5.

Motions for judgment were filed in this court as follows: In favor of the Wells-Kreighbaum Manufacturing Co. against Rylas Gathright for \$85.25; in favor of the Keele Institute against J. E. Stour, Jr., for \$115.

ROW AT A DANCE.

All Was Quiet When the Officers Reached the Scene, However.

Two negro women gave Officers Louis Hatcher and Walter Schlieff a little anxiety while they were patrolling their beats Monday night. The women appeared to be frightened and when the officers explained to them the officers that the negroes who were attending a dance at Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Nicholson Street, had disagreed among themselves and the dance had been broken up in order to settle the trouble.

The officers at once sized up the matter and rapped on the curbing for Private Detective Coleman, who was soon upon the scene, and the officers lost no time in getting to the hall, where they found the place quiet and everything quiet and orderly, but remained for awhile watching the twenty-five couples dance a new step, which is known in their society as the "new two-step."

The young couple left on the evening train for an extended bridal trip, after which they will reside in New York.

The bride had frequently visited in this city and has many friends here. Mr. Dreyfuss is proprietor of a large box factory in New York city.

Miss Augusta Daniel will sail for Europe next month with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page.

Mrs. George Ben. Johnston and family have returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis, who have been the guests of Major Robert Siles, left yesterday for their home.

Miss Adelaide Howard is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Douglas Winn have returned from their wedding journey, and are the guests of Mrs. Josephine H. Shepherd, No. 95 Floyd Avenue, until Friday night, when they leave for Low Moor, Va., where Mr. Winn has charge of an electric plant.

Mr. William Clarke and Miss Marie Collins of this city were married yesterday morning at 11 o'clock by the Rev. W. A. Laughon, at his residence, No. 121 South Fourth Street. The wedding was very quiet, there being present only one or two friends of the couple.

Mr. Wythe T. Bolling left Monday evening on the 7:45 train for Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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IN THE FIELD
OF POLITICS

Prominent Democratic Leaders in
the City.

SPEAKER SAYS RHEA WILL WIN.

Governor Aycock Can Not Speak in
Richmond—Interesting Items
Gathered from Democratic
Headquarters.

Speaker E. W. Saunders, of Franklin; Senator George B. Keene, of Rockingham; and Hon. Pembroke Pettit, of Fuvanna, were among the prominent out-of-town Democrats in the city last night.

Mr. Saunders is on his way to Portsmouth, where he speaks to-night. He has just returned from Wytheville, where he made a speech for Judge Rhea, and is impressed with the idea that the brilliant Congressman will be re-elected over General Walker.

Senator Keene and Mr. Pettit are on their way to Newport News to attend a meeting of the State Board of Fisheries, which meets in that city to-day. They all bring cheering news as to the prospects of Democratic success in the State.

COLONEL BUTTON BACK.
Colonel Button has returned from Amherst, where he attended court Monday. He is most pleased with the result of the joint debate between the Democrats and Republicans, and says the county is in splendid shape.

Captain J. Haskins Hobson, of Powhatan, and Hon. George Y. Hunley, of Mathews, were callers at headquarters yesterday. They reported on the results of their respective speeches.

Captain Hobson will spend the remainder of the week in Brunswick county, where he has seven engagements to speak.

Colonel Button has received a letter from Hon. Harry S. George Tucker, in answer to an invitation to Mr. Tucker to make some speeches for Senator Flood, in which he says that his duties at his school are such as to prevent him from entering the campaign now, but adds that he has been called upon in the early days of the campaign, it would have afforded him much pleasure to have complied with the request.

It has been reported to headquarters that Judge Quarles is not giving Senator Flood the proper support in his speech in the Tenth District, chairman Ellison has written the Judge on the subject.

IS HOT FOR PHILEGAR.
Captain Arthur O. Sullivan, the veteran doorman of the House of Delegates and Fertilizer Inspector for the Sixth District, is in the city.

He has completed his work as inspector for the year, and is ready for the meeting of the Legislature. Captain Sullivan is an ardent admirer of Judge Philegar, and believes he stands a good chance to succeed himself on the supreme bench. He says the Sixth District will return Major Otey to Congress by a good majority, and he thinks the other sections of the State are all right. Captain Sullivan will remain here for several days.

Governor-elect Charles B. Aycock writes to a friend in Richmond as follows: "I am very sorry that I cannot go to Richmond to speak. As you know the campaign in this State was extremely trying, owing largely to the excessive hot weather."

"I find myself quite run down, and my physician forbids me to speak any more until I recuperate. I appreciate very much the kindness of the people in Richmond, I would go if I could."

CAMPAIGN NOTES.
The regular meeting of the Workingmen's Democratic Club of Jackson Ward, in which one of the members fell from a bridge and broke his arm. A large number of the employees of the Locomotive Works were on their way to Whalen's Hall, where the meeting was to be held, when owing to the darkness, Mr. Lindsey Bolton made a misstep, fell from the bridge and broke his arm. The ambulance was called and the wounded man taken to his home. The crowd scattered and the meeting was postponed.

Senator B. B. Munford has returned from the mountains of Vermont, where he spent some time, and is in fine health and spirits.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Last evening Mr. Edward Egenbrun, of Petersburg, who will be married this evening to Miss Hattie V. Syde, tendered his ushers and a few friends a theatre party at the Bijou, followed by a stag at the Jefferson.

Those enjoying Mr. Egenbrun's hospitality were: Messrs. Samuel Syde, Jack Coleman, E. E. Syde, Bell Stern, M. M. Mittelmeier, M. Carlyle Syde, Augustus Syde, M. M. Mareuse, Moses Rose, Lee and Sidney Syde, Henry Hutzler, Walter Syde, Herbert Egenbrun, S. Schiff, New York, Aaron and Isaac Cohen, Irving Saul, Sidney Rosenstock, all of Petersburg; Joe Schloss and Bernard Kahn, New York.

A wedding of interest to many Richmonders was that of Miss Adelle Emmerich and Mr. Isadore Dreyfuss, that took place at 5:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's father.

The bride, a handsome brunette, was gowned in an elegant robe of white crepe de chine, trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried a white satin Bible. Miss Senora Emmerich, sister of the bride, wore white net over white satin and carried American beauties. Mr. Henry S. Hutzler, of this city, a cousin of the bride, acted as best man.

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